Miller, of New-York, and opposed by Senators Sherman, Bayard, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson and Harris.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CONVENTION. Washington, Feb. 5.—The Mississippi River Convention met in this city to-day. About five hundred delegates were present. D. B. Wood, of New-Orleans, called the convention to order. He said there was no economic question of equal importance to that now before the convention. Governor W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, was elected temporary chairman. He declared that no manner had the provident care of the Creator for the ideal republic been so manifest as in the location of the Mississippi River. The great Empire in the West ow demanded the full improvement of that great river, so that it would not only float the commerce of the country, but would remain a bond of good will and fellowship. Commissioner West, of the District of Columbia, welcomed the delegates. E. O. Stannard, of St. Louis, was elected permanent president, and spoke vigorously in support of the objects of the convention. He said: "If New-York State spent over \$70,000,000 on canals, was it New-York State spent over \$70,000,000 on canals, was it not proper for this great Nation to spend what was necessary for the improvement of the Mississippi—an improvement that would benefit directly 50,000,000 people is those the creation of the Mississippi River Compassion Congress had placed at its disposal about \$6,000,000." Resolutions concerting river improvements were introduced and referred. A motion was adopted thanking the President for his two special measures of Congress embodying his broad and attatesmanlike views upon the improvement of the Mississippi River.

RECENT CUSTOMS DECISIONS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The following is a synopsis of recent decisions rendered by the Treasury Department in customs cases: In the case of Arnson against Murphy, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the plaintiffs were not debarred from the recovery of excess of duties because of the fact that suit was not commenced for more than six years after the date of the appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, where no decision had been made by the Secretary on such appeal, the ground of the decision being that the Statute of Limitations in the State of New-York did not apply; scrap tobacco, held to be dutiable as manufactured tobacco, u the tariff act of March 3, 1883; iron turnings, held to be the tariff act of March 3, 1883; from turnings, held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem, as metal unwrought; builton-fringe, held to be dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem, by assimilation to galloons and the other articles of gold, silver, or other metal named in paragraph 427; painted photographs, described as being of such a character that no one but an expert would suspect that they are executed upon photographs, which are completely covered with paint, the photographs not being observable except by lifting up a portion of the paint with the point of a knife or otherwise, held to be dutiable as assimilating to paintings. nilating to paintings.

THE DORSHEIMER COPYRIGHT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Representative Dorsbeimer's Copyright bill was considered by the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day, and its author was instructed to report it favorably to the House. The bill grants a foreign author the right to a copyright for a book or any dramatic or musical composition, with a right of ablicly performing or representing a dramatic composition for twenty-eight years, with the privilege of renewal for fourteen years. Whenever any foreign country shall grant like privileges to citizens of the United States, the President shall make a public proclamation, naming that country, and from that date of the proclamation the citizens of the country named shall be entitled to the privilege of the act. The act does not apply to the citi-

privilege of the act. The act does not apply to the citizens of any foreign country which has not granted like
privileges to citizens of the United States. Whenever any
foreign country shall cease to grant such privileges to
citizens of the United States, the citizens of such country
shall cease to enjoy the privileges of the act.

No copyright shall be obtained for any book, dramatic
or musical composition which shall have been published,
nor for any dramatic composition which shall have been
publicly performed in the United States before the author
shall have become entitled to the privileges of the act.
Applications for a copyright must be made within one
year after publication in a foreign country.

CHANGES IN SENATE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The following changes were made in the membership of Senate committees today: Additional Accommodation for the Library-Senators Bayard, Morrill and Miller, of California, were added and Senator Dolph retired. Agricultural and Forestryenators Sawyer and Gibson were added. Commer-Senators Dolph, Gorman and Slater were added and Senator Farley relieved. Manufactures—Senators Pike and Entler were added. Mines and Mining—Senator Bowen was advanced to the chairmanship. Territories-Senators Cullom and Jones, of Florida, were added. Woman Suf-

Cullon and Jones, of Florida, were acted, woman san-frage—Senator Cockrell was added and made chairman, and Senator Jones, of Florida, retired. Claims—Senator Fair was added and Senator (abson retired.

The following were named as members of the two new committees orgated by the new code of Senate rules: Ex-penditures of Public Moneys—Senators Whison (chair-man), Harrison, Plainb, Platt, Bock, George and Kenna, Fish and Fisherica—Senators Lapham, Sewell, Dawes, Palmer, Morgan, Groome and Farley.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Feb. 5.-Commodores Simpson and Tempi having passed the required examination, will be promoted to the grade of Rear-Admiral on the retirement of Admirals Pattison and Shufeldt. Captain Johnson, who was examined for promotion to the rank of Commodore, was rejected because of physical disability, and Captain W. W. Queen has been ordered for examination for promotion in his stead.

The Treuton arrived at Naples to-day on her way to the Asiatic Station. Rear-Admiral Baldwin, communding the European Station, reports the disposition of the the vessels of that squadron as follows: The Lancaster is at Lesborn: the Kearsarge has left Special for Leghorn; the Quinnelsaug, which is undergoing cepairs at Leghorn, is almost ready for sea service, and will be an efficient and useful cruiser for at least two years. The three vessels are under orders to make a cruise to Civita Vecchia. Naples and Palerna.

ples and Palermo.

Liestenant Albert Mertz has been detached from the
Alliance and placed on sick leave; Ensign F. M. Tappan
has been granted two months' leave of absence.

THE IMPORTATION OF GUANO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman called up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Finance, suspending for a further period of five years the section of the Revised Statutes which prohibits the landing of guano, except for use in the United States, from guano islands under the protection of the United States. Mr. Sherman stated that these guanos had come to form an important feature of our commerce, when mixed with the phosphates of South Carolina, for export to Germany and other countries. The bill was passed, after debate.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Feb. 5.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Francis A. Osgood, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Marblehead, Mass.; T. J. Taomey, to be United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina, and the following postmasters: Edgar P. Putnam, at Jamestown, N. Y.; John F. Bishop, at Genesce, N. Y.; Charles F. Hopkins, at Boenton, N. J.; Levi C. Afbertson, at "Atlantic City, N. J.; Charles P. Abbott, at Woodbury, N. J.

MR. MCPHERSON ACCEPTS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, has decided to accept the accretaryship of the Republican Congressional Committee, to which he was elected two weeks ago. He has so informed Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee, and will take charge in a few days.

THE INVESTIGATION OF BOURBON CRIMES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, the following sub-committees were selected for th investigations under the Sherman resolutions: For the Mississippi brauch of the investigation, Senators Hoar, Camston, of Wiscorsh; Frye, Sauisbury and Jones. For the Virginia branch, Senators Sherman, Lapham and Vance. The time of beginning the investigation will be fixed by the sub-committees.

TO AMEND THE PENSION LAWS.

Washington, Feb. 5.-The bill amending the Pension Laws, introduced into the Schate to-day by Senator Hawley, is the same as that introduced by him during the last Congress, and is one which meets the approval of Commissioner Dudicy. It repeals the act of June 20, 1878, relating to claim agents. It amends Section 4,750 of the Revised Statutes so as to prohibit agents from receiving any compensation for prosecuting a claim for pension on bounty land, beyond the amount which the Commissioner of Pensions may allow him, and provides that his fee shall not be collected till the claim is allowed. It amends section 4.756 so as to require the agent to file duplicate articles of agreement showing the fee agreed upon for his services. When no such agreement is filed the fee is fixed at \$10. The built prescribes a

OPPOSING THE POTTER BILL. Washington, Feb. 5.-Controller Knox and

Treasurer Wyman were before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day, to give their views on the Fotter bill. Mr. Knox thought that the provisions of the bill could not be carried out; that the Secretary of the Treasury in the discretion allowed alm would not think of leading 2 per cent bonds for anything except 4 per cents. He thought that a bill providing for the exchange of new Ss for 4s would be preferable. Mr. Wyman agreed with Mr. Knox.

MILITIA OF THE STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-The Secretary of War sent to the Senate to-day the annual compilation of the Intest militia returns of the several States. Most of the returns are for the year 1883. The returns from Missis-Eppl. Otio and Nevada are for 1882, those from Florida for 1889, and those from Maryland for 1879. There are to returns from Georgia, Arkensus, Kansas, or Oregon, tion this morning. About 200 members are present.

and the report from Tennessee is that there is no regular militia in that State under the direct control of the State.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, PEPRUARY 5, 1984. INDIAN LANDS IN SEVERALTY. Sengtor Coke reported invorably to day from the Committee on Indian Affairs a bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severally to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the laws of the States and Territories ever the Indians. THE POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.-In the House to-day Mr. Finerty presented a memorial from the Western Associated Press, protesting that the present postal rate on third class mall matter is too high. The memorial is in large part an argument in favor of the reduction of postal rate on parameters.

rate on newspapers. RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION .- The limit of the appropriation for rivers and harbors for the next fiscal year, was informally discussed to-day by the House Committee having in charge those subjects. The majority of the committee seemed to favor an appropriation of not more than \$10,000,000, and expressed a desire, if possible, to confine it within \$9,000,000.

JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURTS.-The House Com mittee on the Judiciary to-day reported favorably a bill to determine and fix the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, which provides in its first section that cases involving anything less than \$2,000 shall not be entertained in Federal courts; and that a foreign corporation doing business in State shall be put on the same footing with a citizen with reference to Federal courts.

SOME BILLS REPORTED TO THE SENATE.—Among the bills SOME BILLS REPORTED TO THE SENATE.—Among the bills reported favorably to the Senate to-day were these: To authorize the erection of a public building at San Francisco; to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; to authorize the location of a branch house for disabled volunteer soldiers in one of the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri or Nebraska.

INCOMPLETE MEXICAN LAND TITLES.—The Senate to-day debated further the bill for settling the incomplete titles to the lands acquired by the United States from Mexico.

PAYMENT OF REBATE ON TORACCO,—In the House to day Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill for the payment of rebate on tobacco, with Senate amendments are concurred in, with the addition of an unimportant House amendment.

NEWBURG AS A PORT OF DELIVERY .- In the House Mr Glascock, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill constituting Newburg, New-York, a port of delivery. House calendar.

FOR THE RELIEF OF GENERAL BURNETT.-In the House Mr. Robinson, of New-York, from the Committee on Pen-sions, reported a bill for the relter of General Ward B. Burnett. It awards him a pension of \$100 a mouth in addition to a pension of \$50 a month granted under special act of March 3, 1879.

> LEGISLATION AT TRENTON. THE BILL TO TAX RAILROADS.

REFERRED TO A SPECIAL COMMITTEE-THE REPUB-LICANS GAGGED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE TRENTON, Feb. 5 .- The Democrats of the Assembly in caucus last night, at the suggestion of one of their members agreed to commit to the special Commit tes on Corporation Taxes Assemblyman Cole's bill, declaring that railroad property shall be taxed at the same rates as other property. When the motion was made in the Assembly this morning, the Republicans, under the unfortunate guidance or Mr. Cole, opposed the commit tal, and a party debate ensued, in which the Republicans were placed in an unpleasant attitude, the motion t ommit being carried by a party vote. The difficulty in solving the complex problem of railroad taxation is increased by the ambition of some members of Assembly who are not acquainted with the abstruse feacase to figure as prophets tures and leaders of the anti-corporation moves

tures of the case to bgure as proposts and leaders of the anti-corporation movements. The satisfaction of the distinctively rathread men of the Assembly with the position the affair assumed this moreing boded ill for the cause.

A moderate sensation was created in the Assembly today by the introduction of a resolution for the investigation of charges, contained in The Philadelphia Press, that a large number of measures had been presented regulating ratiroad travel and imposing a number of which was blackmail pure and simple. The resolution for investigation was adopted; and there is not the slightest doubt that, in view of the vasueness of the charges and the absolute entainsaism with which exitain members voted for the resolution, the investigation will reall; in the triumphant vindication of the Assembly, to the last and least of its members. The investigation will reall; in the triumphant vindication of the Assembly, to the last and least of its members. The investigating committee consists of Messis. Each, Pratt, and Code.

There was far loss unantimity on a new rule, which takes from the uninority a matter of privilege they have always held. The rule was presented by a Democrat and approved by causes, and forbids the explanation of votes after roit-call has begun. The Democratic majority has been after field of the facility of the rule was accorded by a party vote, after vigorous protests from the Republicans.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Committee on Judiciary to-day reported adversely "An act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the State of New-Jersey," for the following reason: First-While approving generally of the application of

the principles of Civil Service Reform, yet the committee think the act in question is neither adapted to nor required by the existing condition of affairs in this State, and the abject sought to be accomplished thereby can, if neces sary, be obtained by much less complicated and costly

Secondly-This act provides for the appointment of a Secondly—Tels are provides for the appointment of a number of officers with large sataries and the expenditure of considerable sums of money for incidental expenses, without adequate results, at a time when retremchment is argently demanded.

\*\*Thirdly\*\*—In the opinion of the committee if would be unawise and inexpedient to impose upon the public treasury the turden of supporting a cumbersome and expensive commission, the cost of which must yearly be increased.

increased.

The act was presented at the request of the National Civil Services Reform Association. The report was laid over for the day.

ALASKA A PENAL COLONY. The Senate iald over until to morrow the constitutional mendment providing that corporations, holding special contracts, shall not have the sensit of future legislation, unless they surrender all special privileges. The amendment passed the Senate last year, but was defeated in the House. It is said that the railroad companies have determined to cause its defeat in the Senate this winter. A bill was introduced to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons on the person, and another to repeal the clause exempting from taxation ten acres of railroad preperty at each terminus. The Senate passed Senate measures as follows: Confirming the agreement of the Boundary Commissioners of New-York and New-Jersey; John resolutions asking Congress to remove the quarantine charges at the Port of New-York upon coasting vessols; to anthorize companies to give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties by clints, officials, etc. The Joint resolution in factor of making Alaska a penal colony was taken up and advocated by the introducer. Senator Capenter, who glowingly described the advantages of that land, and the value of brincing it under civilization after the maner of Australia. A Senate resolution, in favor of employing convict labor on the State printing was reported adversely as "foolish and unnecessary." ment passed the Senate last year, but was defeated in the

A VOTE AGAINST PRISON CONTRACT LABOR. The Bouse passed the following: To provide that only the mortgaged premises shall be liable for a mortgage debt; to give fire companies police powers; to define the term "homosopathic physician"; to permit the direct removal of common law cases to the Court of Chancery ; to moval of common law cases to the Court of Chancer; i.o.
provide for the assessment of real extate at its full value;
to forrido the sale of eleomargarine except in marked
packages. The bill absolutely prohibiting the contracting
of prison labor passed the House by a vote of 40 to 7,
after some debate. It is a sweeping measure and no
small amount of surprise is expressed at the practically
unanimous support it received.

The oil to forbid township surveyors to extend reads
through any depot platform does not apply to any city,
and is considered innocuous in its effects.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE TAXES. The Joint Committee on Corporation Taxes held a mee ing to-night. Communications were received from in surance and gas companies, expressing a willingness to aid in the formation of an equitable tax. James Merrihew, representing the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Messrs. Gill and Baunt, representing the two New-Jersey telegraph companies, were present. It is stated that the companies would prefer a tax law that would make the valuations of personal property of the companies equitable. The these cost about \$100 a infle and are taxed at \$5.2 pole, with thirty-one and a half poles to the infle. The New-Jersey and New-York Telephone Company has 372 miles of poles and 2,803 infles of wire, with gross receipts of \$5,000 a month. The Delaware and Athantic Company has \$3,000 a month receipts. The first controls Northern New-Jersey, and the second the Southern part. hew, representing the Western Union Telegraph Company,

ATTACKED BY A WILD CAT.

AGENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Milford, Penn., Feb. 5 .- C. D. Keeney, sewing-machine agent, was driving along a backwoods road is Dingman township, four miles from this village, one afternoon last week, when a large wild-cat which was crouching by the side of the road made a spring for the March made another as propriation of \$100,000. But the horse. The latter was being driven at a rapid rate of speed, however, and the wild-cat landed on the buffalo cost the United States anything, but should be conrobe covering Mr. Keeney's lap. With the butt end of the demned by the State. The matter came up in the Su whip be struck the animal across the head, and knocked is back on the anow. It instantly sprang for the back of the sleigh and caught hold of it with its teeth and claws. Mr. Keeney had all that he could do to prevent it from us to do except to await the condemnation of the land by pouncing on him, and pounded the infurtated beast with pouncing on him, and pounded the infuriated beast with
the heavy part of the whip until it fell back, after it had
held fast for over half a mile. The horse had become
frightened, running at the top of its speed until it
reached the viliage, and its sides were flecked atth foam.
The back of the sleich is badly stratched and bitten by
the cat; and had it succeeded in reaching Mr. Keeney he
would have fared badly. Extreme honger is supposed
to have caused it to make the attack. A large number of
wild-cats, caramounts and panthers were killed in the
woods about here last fall, but there are still pienty of the
"varming" left.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

ALBANY, Feb. 5 .- The Grand Chapter of the

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

HEARING ON THE LONG BRANCH ROAD. THE JERSEY CENTRAL AND PENNSYLVANIA'S JOINT PRIVILEGES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, Feb. 5 .- The taking testimony for the complainant in the suit by which the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company seeks to avoid being ejected from the Railroad Company seeks to avoid being ejected from the right to use the New-York and Long Branch Railroad tracks by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Com-pany, was begun before United States Circuit Court Clerk Oliphant in this city to-day. The pooling contract by which the Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania agreed to use the New-York and Long Branch Jointly, and divide the proceeds of the traffic, was put in evidence divide the proceeds of the traffic, was put in evidence, and the formal execution of it attested. Ex-President Anthony Seckless of the New-York and Long Branch, Civil Engineer E. P. Brooks of the Pennayivania, and Superintendent Isaac S. Buckalew of the Amboy division of the same coad, testified to the connection of the tracks and running of Pennayivania trainsover the Long Branch road since April, 1882. Ex-President G. Morris Dorrance of the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad testified to the tunning of through trains from Philadelphia to Long Branch over the connected lines. The case was adjourned until Monday next.

TALKING ABOUT TO-MORROW'S MEETING. Commissioner Fink said yesterday that he had received answers from the managers of all the railroads in the Joint Executive Committee, except one, to the effect that they would be represented at the proposed meeting to-morrow. The exception is the Chicago and Alton, which informed him that it was not necessary that it should be represented, as matters could be arranged without its presence. Mr. Fink claimed that the Chicago ads had agreed to hold up tariff rates, but he admitted that the irregularities and not been stopped at St. Louis o

At St. Louis there is a special complication arising out of the opening of the Toledo Narrow Gauge Railroad from St. Louis to Toledo. The old roads have regarded the new line with jealousy, and have endeavored to shut it out of business by cutting the rates. It will be one of the objects of Mr. Fink at the meeting to induce the post lines to give their new rival a percentage of the business. In the interior the trouble grows out of the fallure of the existing roads to establish pools, a thing which they have paomised to do at all of the general meetings held during the past year to attempt to control rates. "Take Peoria, for instance," said a pool officer yesterday; "there are ten fast freight lines scrambling for the business there, or nearly as many agents as could eat up all the corn produced about the place!" "What is your remedy!" was asked. "Can you get the railroads to consent to discharge their solicitors of freight and to abandon fast freight lines!" "Those are future reforms that must be accomplished." was the reply. A prominent trunk line officer said: "I suppose the lirie is now upholding rates. I hope it will not resort to its old tactics of raising a hue and cry about other lines cutting whenever its rafes are met, and after averting an open break go back to its old irregularities." Whatever may be the outcome of to-morrow's conference, it is sottled that the New-York Central system has decided to meet every other road in the rates it may make. lines to give their new rival a percentage of the business cet every other road in the rates it may make.

A RAPID TRANSIT ROUTE SELECTED.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday, after a prolonged discussion, decided upon a route for a railroad, the nature of which is yet to be determined, be ginning at the Battery and running along West-st, and Tenth-ave, to Fort George, which everlooks the Hurlem River at a point about four blocks above One-hundred and-ninetleth-st. Continuing around Fort George the road will proceed to and through Eleventh-ave, to Onehundred-and-nineticih-st., and through this street to Teuth-ave., and so back to the Battery. This is one of the routes submitted by General Viele, with the addition of the spur from High Bridge to Fort George and back. The Commissioners also had under consideration a routconnecting with this at Tenth-ave, and One-hundred-and stry second-st, and thence runing along the Kingsbridge lead to Kingsbridge. Other routes will be laid out during the present week.

The opinions of ex-Judge Leonard and John E. Develin, sustaining the epinion of Charles: Shaw, counsel to the sustaining the epinion of Charles: Shaw, counsel to the steam surface railways, to be operated by the cable system, were submitted to the Commissionera.

TO CONSIDER PASSENGER PERCENTAGES. Little more than routine business was done at the meeting of the general passenger agents of the trunk lines yesterday. A settlement was made with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in the ex pense account at Castic Carden for the maintenance of the Joint Agency since has May. Commissioner Fink submitted his recommendations of what percentages should be allowed to the New-York, West Shore and Buf falo Railwood on west-bound passenger business out of New-York, and on the west-bound business in the pools between New-York and Cleveland, Columbus, Chreimati, St. Louis and Chicago. An answer from the various roads as to the acceptability of these figures will be given at the next meeting of the Trank Line Committee, and if they are not approved arbitration will be resorted to.

A MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS.

A meeting of the second mortgage bondholders of the Indianapolls, Decatur and Springfield Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There were present, T. B. Atkins, J. D. Probet, C. G. Lincoln, R. L. Ashhurst, Stuon Sterne, B. F. Ham and the trustees and officers of the company. The ustoes presented a report showing that during the year the receipts had been \$224,554 16, and the disburse ments \$194,492 68. An advisory committee was elected, consisting of J. D. Proost, J. J. Crane and C. G. Limcoln, to report a plan of a non at the next meeting. In the mean while it was stated that the old second mortgage bonds will be received, on and after next Monday, at the company's offices, and will be reconverted into original second mortgage bonds, for which they were issued.

ANOTHER ROUTE TO LEADVILLE. OMAHA, Feb. 5,-The Leadville extension of the Union Pacific Road, from Dillon to Leadville, was

rished and opened to-day. It will be called the High MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.-At the annual meetng here to-day of the Union Canal Company, a corporation controlled by the Phil idelphia and Reading Railroad

Company, a committee was appointed to consider what is best for the interest of the boudholders in counccion with the \$2,000,000 first mortgage of the company. This loan fell due in November, and steps have been taken to foreclose the mortgage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—C. H. Tweed, of New-York, and A. N. Williams, of Kansas, representing the Central Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, respectively, argued

before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day against bills compelling the roads to take out patents for land. They interpreted the law as giving railroad com-panies the privilege to take out patents at their own op-lion. POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 5 .- Owing to the absence of Wayne MacVeagh, who was to have appeared for the

Pottsville and Mahanoy Rallroad Company, the several injunction cases between that company and the Philadel

THE HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

WAITING FOR A CONDEMNATION OF LAND BY THE STATE-A TALK WITH GENERAL NEWTON. "The contemplated, long contemplated, im revements of the Harlem River," said General Newton a Tunune reporter, "consist of these things:
"First: Cutting through Dyekman Meadows to cor

et the Harlem River with the lower course of the Spayten Duyvil and thence to the North River.

"Secondly: In building jettles out into the Hudson River from the lower end of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek to connect the new channel with the channel of the Hud-

"Thirdly: In replacing railroad and other bridges which the widening of the channel would remove. " Fourthly: In removing rocks in the lower course of the Harlem or as a substitute improving the Harlem Kills, which is the name of the channel between Ran

dall's Island and the mainland. This is also called the " Now as regards the Dyckman cut it would be practicable to get from fifteen feet to eighteen feet depth at mean REMARKABLE ADVENTURE OF A SEWING-MACHINE | low water. This with the other improvements would tend, as I suppose, to give to the northern end of Manhattan island, and more particularly in the neighborhood of Hell Gate, some share of the business which is now concentrated at the southern end. Congress in June, 1878, voted an appropriation of \$300,000, and in the following there was a condition that the land involved should not preme Court of the State. I feel a deep interest in the

> the State " Would not the proposed improvements tend to make Manhattan Island in time purely the business part of the community, and to create on the mainland a new city of

> subject, and am of opinion that the results would be of the highest benefit to the city. But there is nothing for

community, and to create on the maintand a new city of Gwelling bouses?"

"I think it would have that effect."

"Do you think it he large steamship companies would prefer docks in the upper part of the island near Hell Gate and the Sound passage to the Sandy Hosk channel, as their vessels cannot cross the bar except at high water!"

"I think ther would be many advantages in the proposed system."

proposed system."

"But what would it cost f"

"The project was to have a 400 foot channel between
the Dyckman Mondows and Hell Gate, and a 350 foot
channel through the Dyckman Meadows. Of course the
broader the cut through the meadows the more it would
cost, but it would make no difference to the Government

Meadows to Hell Gate was 300 or 400 feet wide. To cost of the improvement of the Bronx or Harlem Ki was estimated at \$2,204,400. The substitute of following the course of the Harlem Rver into the Sound pa Ward's Island would render necessary the removal rects near One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., and won cost from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The improvement the Harlem River from the Dyelman Meadows down to ne-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. would probably countries the description of the government little or nothing, because the riparia owners would build out to the pier lines prescribed by the Government, and thus ferm boundaries for the river an make it capable of self-improvement."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

HIS POWER OVER HIS HEARERS. HIS OWN DESCRIPTION OF HIS ABILITY TO MOVE AN AUDIENCE.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday met a resident of Jersey City who related the following incident of a meeting with Wendell Phillips:
Mr. Phillips delivered his lecture on "Lost Arts" in

the Bergen Baptist Church several years ago. I attended and enjoyed it greatly. In the car, on the return to Jersey City, were several young ladies-school-tenchers-who kept up a running fire of criticism, picking out every possible fault and enlarging upon it. In the corner sat a tall gentleman, a broad-brimmed felt hat covering his face with the exception of the mouth, the corners of which seemed frozen into a smile of cynical amusement.

Arrived at the car station this gentleman asked me to show him the way to the ferry and I recognized him. I

lirected him to the ferry-house and said : " Mr. Phillips, were you not amused at the remarks of your fair critics?

"Oh! that is nothing": he replied. "I am used to it. I remember that after making an abolition speech in Boston one evening, I took a car for home. Next to me sat a man who asked me if I had been to hear Philips. I told him I had. He then asked me what I thought of the speech. I answered that I was pretty well sails fled with it. Slapping me on the knee he sail excitedly: 'That fellow can make you believe black is white.' This set me thinking. I knew I was capable of exerting a great influence over my audiences. In those old days I often stirred them up to such a plich of excitement that it would only have been necessary for me to suggest that they should go out and burn a barn, mob a pro-slavery meeting or do some other illegal act and tany would have done it. But I reflected that this was not, after all, a very destrable kind of influence. It would not be of any permanent value, for the next day they would repent them of their folly and be anxious to mob me for leading them into it. From that time I sought to reach the reason rather than the passions of an antience, and I know that the results were better and my influence was greater and more lasting." I remember that after making an abolition speech in

AGRICULTURAL PHLEBOTOMY. A FARMER'S ESTIMATE OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULT-

URAL ASSOCIATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Passing rich in real estate, and living on on the fat of the land, it is possible that Uncle Sam may have become dyspeptic, but surely there is no need of forcing him to bed, darkening the windows, and de-pleting him with a steady diet of sawdust gruel. Much less is there ecc; don for resort to all the horrid heroles of ancient allopathy-the leech, the lancet and the emetic of the Samson brand. But some of his poor relations are always professing to believe that there is, and every once in a while they try to put their theory in practice, notwith tanding the repeated warnings of the past, when the long-suffering, long-geared and sometimes impulsive patient rushed down stales, three steps at a time and kicked them all out of the pantry and dogged them away

One of the most persistent of these volunteer efforts in the alleged interest of the honest farmer—the American Agrinitural Association—was organized during the December of five years ago. On that cold day, from the hard pressed soil of the city, there assembled in mass-if not maked-convention around the bare board of the private entre-table of a New-York hotel a handful perhaps as hungry sidewalk-farmers as r had designs on the resources of Uncle sam's domain. They resolved that there was pressing ec.! of immediate use of anti-fat and sudden application d a piece of old red sandstone to the patient's abdomen They voted to masquerade under an impressive alliterative class of three capital "A's"; excited themselves to rattle around in all the offices, and passed the hat to a few solid bessemakers beguiled in from the Dairy Fair.

fied down over the country districts an untimely sheaf cream-colored circulars setting forth the cruel bondage

of cream-colored circulars setting forth the cruel bondage of the gentle, childlike sons of rural toil, and urging them to break away from the worse than Ecyptian servitude and raily to the standard of the Metropolitan Moses, a mere pittance of thisy dollars from each by return mail sathening for a life-long championship and defence. Since then it has gone through the old man's land seeking things both small and great.

However, its course has not been wholly thornless, for the perceptive portion of the agricultural press has contained at intervals of protocation miscellaneous and significant references to commarcial facilities connections, Jockey (Inc., savorious salt; and maildorean charges also of "craft," "traps," "plucking of geese," "annuthorized use of bonored names," and suggestion of a sort of general "tottenness in Denmark." And all this without not a little mar pailing of the real head.

Nevertheless, the "Association" does not down. It "reappears continually," as vision things felt called upon to observe concerning "the black voin of Destiay." After the manner of Desdemona, it comes again, with something "greedy" corocaled about its person. It resures in an aggravated form each winter, like an Arcile wave. On these special immusi occasions there is pretty soure to be some majestic conception, which is made to bringe on the unsuspecing and unoffending public cya-

sure to be some majestic conception, which is made to brage on the unsuspecting and unoffending public cyr-like a lattre subarban signboard, with nothing back of it. Last whiter, in Chicago, the over-heated pursuit was fo a "National Fair" of odd size, but that was promptly a lattre by an unsympathetic press. Also there was planning to deedge as unmapped backwoods canal or two in aumbic initiation of River and Harbor statesmanning what grand central scheme it may bring forth to-day to-morrow's local columns will have to tell. I don't fee like purpositioning, sufficient, and so forth, is the evito morrow's local columns will have to tell. I don't fee like prognosticuting, sufficient, and so forth, is the evithereot. But doubtless, the same rich old sufficier will be steadly though surreptitiously kept in view, and an effort will tend finally toward his incidication whonever the agricultural allopaths can clap a horse-lecch upot him unawares. Yours,

Boston Corners, N. T., Feb. 4, 1884.

THE GAY HEAD DISASTER INQUERY. CAPTAIN WRIGHT'S TESTIMONY-THE ORDERS TO THE SECOND MATE.

Boston, Feb. 5.-Inspectors Burnham and Savage opened the inquiry into the Gay Head disaster here to-day. Captain Wright was the first and principal witness. He was on deck from 3:30 p.m., January 17, when the City of Columbus left Boston, until 2 o'clock the following morning. He was at this time near Tarpaulin Cove, and he gave the order to the second mate as soon as Tarpaulin Cove bore west by north, to steer west-southwest. He does not know whether this order was given to the wheelman by the mate, or not. The witness sat in his room on the floor, his back to the heater, and his head in the pilot-house. After reciting the details of his conduct on hearing the cry " Port," and the story of the wreck, as already given by him, he

"The wind was about west-southwest when the v struck. The Gay Head light amounts to maught. It amount to nothing unless seen at a distance. It lights confuse when close to. The Beston light has many pilots ashore because of its being so bright. By many pilots achore because of its being so bright. Bright lights on not affect bearings, however, although I have often been confused by them. From where I gave the last order the vessel must have gone southwest-half-west to have reached the place where she struck. The vessel now heads nearly west-southwest. The ship drew elxteen feet seven inches of water aft and twelve feet three inches forward when leaving Boston.

GOD ONLY KNOWS HOW THE SHIP CAME THERE." "God only knows how the ship came where she struck. The tide was slack, at high water. The wind was blowing fresh, and the ship was making about ten knots against it. The ship's average speed was twelve knots. We were it. The ship's average speed was twelve knote. We were not exceeding our average speed. It is not usual for me to make a close shave to Gay Head. I always gave it a good, respectable botth. I gave it always a mile berth in summer and further in winter. There is a good channel there for four miles. I don't think anything could be saved by making a close shave there.

"If the vessel had continued on the southwest by west course from where it was prietred she would have cleared Gay Head by two miles, and if the course had been channed off Tarpaulin Cove to west-southwest, as ordered, she would have come three and a outgret miles off Gay would have gone three and a quarter miles off Gay

HARDING'S RECORD-SIGNALS OF DISTRESS. "I had trouble with Mr. Harding about five months ago, when he made a slight variation in the course. I never had trouble with him afterward. He at that time changes the course a quarter of a point, because, he said, he thought the vessel was falling off a little.

"The whistle was not blown. I do not know what good it would have done to pull the whistle. I do not know what a distress signal with a whistle is. We carried rockets, but did not burn any as we could not get at them. They were in the pilot house, right over the door. It was dangerous to go to the pilot house after the water broke over the ship."

second Engineer Collins was the only other witness to-day. He corroborated the captain's statement about backing after the ship struck, and going ahead again, and as to the mouthly drills of the crew at cavannah. THE BUOY MOVED OUT OF PLACE. The Journal publishes the report of the light-house in spector for the second district, upon the examination of the buoy at Devil's Bridge, made by the master of the tender Verbena, Gibbs. He found that the buoy had moved 300 yards inshore from where it beloured. He also discovered a hitherto unknown bank or shoul 450 yards north one-half west of the baoy and trarked it with a spar. The bank was under twenty feet of water at the

shoalest point, was seventy five feet long, marrow and covered with small stenes, kelp and mussels. CHICAGO MARKETS MORE QUIET. LARD FORCED UP TO TEN CENTS-PRICES CHANGE

BUT LITTLE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

mous accumulations of grain at Chicago before navigation opens, and the vessels begin to compete with the railroads. The dispatch said that this policy was pursued on a less radical scale every spring. There has been no intimation of such a cut here. A shipper referring to the rumor says wheat will need to advance 20 cents a bushel at Liverpool, or decline here 20 cents, or else rates must be cut 20 cents.

to induce any general movement of No. 3 spring wheat.

Word was received from the yards to-day before trading began that there were few hogs, and those to be had only at fancy prices. The provision pit was not the scene of any such excited trading as occurred there yesterday. There was in perk no big there yesterday. There was in pork no big trading Prices, however, opened higher and advanced rapidly because there were no sellers. With comparatively few and small transactions, the market advanced vagorously until May pork was selling at \$17.79-27\; cents in advance of the close last night. The feeling was a good deal stifened by some very large trades is land. Henry Warner was a big buyer for the account of semebody, taking a single block of 8.000 therees for May at \$9.85. The price of this option, which had opened at \$9.82\; advanced until it sold at \$10. The buyers then appeared satisfied. Tencent lard was an accomplished fact. The market them weakened off. Armour became a soller of pork, and traders gave up the home of Chulahay & Steris. May pork dropped from \$17.70 to \$17.47\; May lard from \$10 to \$9.85\; May ribs, which had sold up to \$9.27\; already pits were dull all the forence. They appeared a strong and advanced a little under the influence of the feeling about the provision pit. The weather, however, became fine, trading was light, and the receipts of corn were large. There were only 73 cars of wheat; but 709 of corn, and of these 267 graded No. 2. May wheat, which had mounted slowly to 994 cents, declined slowly to 984 cents. May corn, which had sold up to \$580 cents, sold down to 584 cents. The trading on the call was comparatively small, and without interest May outs closed at 374 cents; May wheat at 987a,299 cents; May corn, at \$17.479\; and Armour at \$17.470\; and Armour at \$17.50. Robert Warren was a seller of corn and George Ekiridge & Co buyers.

THE COURTS.

THE COURTS.

DAMAGE TO JOSEPH HART'S CHARACTER. THE JURY FINALLY PUTS IT AT \$55, THOUGH A MAJORITY FAVORS 6 CENTS.

The scaled verdict in the Hart-Townsend libel suit was read yesterday. It gave the plaintiff \$55 damages. John D. Townsend asked for a stay of prowhich was granted. This gives him the right to file a notice of appeal within thirty days. It was reported that a majority of the jurors favored a verdict of 6 cents One turyman wanted to give Mr. Hart the full amount claimed \$20,000; the next highest figure suggested was \$150. A, compromise on \$50 was reached, but finally \$55 was fixed as the sum, as it required that amount to carry the costs. "I think I shall advise George Alfred Townsend to et the matter rest as it is," said John D. Townsend to a FRIBUNE reporter. "If Mr. Hart is satisfied that a verdict of \$55 is a sufficient vindication of his character he is very easily satisfied. Mr. Townsend is a man who is very busy and liable to be called all over the country at any time. If the case is appealed we would have to force it to a trial just as we have this ose, and I hardly think it would pay him to go to the trouble and expense of an appeal. Hart thought his character was hurt \$20,000 worth. My client didn't think it was injured at all. A fury of twelve men have come to the conclusion that it was hart \$55 worth. I think we had better accept the \$55. The court costs carried by the verilict are not over \$125. They do not include counsel fees." ninune reporter. " If Mr. Hart is satisfied that a ver-

THE SUIT AGAINST JOHN VAN ARSDALE. The suit of Bamford Brothers, of Liverpool, rigiand, against John Van Arsdale, came to trial yesterlay before Justice Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court. Van Aradale is charged with complicity, in connection with Edward B. Kobbe, in defrauding the plaintiffs out of \$2,500. A bill of \$6,000 for expenses incurred in securing the arrest of the two men makes the total sum demanded of Van Arsdale \$5,500. Van Arsdale makes a general dental. Kobbe was a clerk in the employ of the plaintiffs, in this city. He fled to Chicago with Van Arsdale, after having received \$65, 13 : 73 upon checks payable to himself, for which he had exchanged three sight drafts of the plaintiffs, having op-portunity to do this from his confidential relations with the firm. He converted a large part of the sum into Government bends, which he buried before his flight, beng aided in the concealment by Van Arsdale.

After testimony by Aifred E. Cott, Robert Pinkerton

old the story of the capture of Kobbe in Chicago. Kobbe onfosced his guilt, the detective said, in this city, after is at first denied knowledge of the courities, but afterward in the presence of Kobbe, in coffice of the witness, he made a confession of the con-alment of some of the securities in an old cistorn be-ain his mother's house in this city, and in the house of a an named Grinoss, in Brooklyn. Van Arsdale ac-

med" the Bamford Brothers.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Feb. 5 .-- In the Court of Appeals

to-day the following decisions were handed down:

In re-estate of Elizabeth McCarter, deceased, Judgment affirmed, with costs to be puilt by the appellant personally. William E. Kenvon, appellant, act. James S. See and others, violating E. Kenvon, appellant, act. James S. See and others, reported to Servery administrative co. respondent, act the New York Central and Horison River Ralinoid Company, appellants, Earrenger act. the New York Central and Horison River Faituad Company, Josephine B. Baron and another, executors, respondents, act. George Spies and others, appellants, Peter V. Z. Lane, appellant, agt. Jeiselah K. Hayward, respondent, William Tozer, stiministrator, etc., respondent, act. the New York Central and Hudson River Pallinoid Combined o-day the following decisions were handed down Anna I. Pock, administratrix, respondent, agt. John B. Vaientine, appellant. Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

In reapplication of John M. Macauley, executor of estate of Isaac Van Wycz, decessed. Order of Suprame Court allitraed, with costs to be post by the appellant personally.

The People, or rel. Edward Newcomb, receiver and respondent, agt. John A. McCall, superintendent, etc., appellant; agt. John K. Powell, respondent Order affirmed, with costs.

The People, respondent Order affirmed with costs.

The respectory of the control of the

dent, art Anson B. Hoyt, impleated, etc., appellant. Motion to put came on calendar granted.

Foun G. Viall and another, agt. Elizabeth Dater and others. Motion of Viall and another, agt. Elizabeth Dater and others. Motion for decletisates, appellant, agt. Onear, P. Sherman and others, respondents. Motion to advance cause granted.

Patrick Sheaban, appellant, agt. the National Stoamship Company, respondent. Motion to strike cause from calendar granted.

No. 31—Robert A. Snyder and others, executors, respondents, art. the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, appellants. Argued.

No. 11—Robert A. Burder and others, executors, respondents, agt. thenry A. Deimel and others, appellants. Argued.

No. 13—Administration of the strike cause from a secutor of the secutor o

The following is the day calendar for Wednesday: Nos. 69, 27, 25, 21, 61, 75, 40, 41.

COURT CALENDARS-FEBRUARY 6. 

140°, 1400, 1403, 870.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Before Van Vorst, J.—Nos. 1881, 1874, 1609, 1104, 1571, 1007, 893, 834, 835, 339, 157, 1518, 1584, 1535, 1539, 1537, 1538, 1559, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1540, 1237, 1538, 1559, 1540, 1641, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1540, 1237, 1538, 1559, 1540, 1641, 1542, 1542, 1543, 1543, 1544, SUPERIOR COURT - SPECIAL TERM - Before Freedman, J .- Nos. TRIAL TRIB. -- PART L. -- Before Trusx, J. -- 3, 634, 1198, 208, 820, 1878, 1884, 1886, 1387, 1300, 1300, 1400, 630, 631, SUPERROR COURT—THIST TRAIN—PART II.—Hefore O'Gorman, J.—Nos. 597, 1013, 1305, 1211, 1459, 1090, 1215, 1231, 542, 544, 602, 337, 662, 668, 362, 150, 427, 482, 252, 253, 1523, 157, 1524, 1547, 1548, 1549, 154 COMMON PLEAS - SPECIAL TERM - Before Larremore, J .-727 731 752 733 734. CITY COURT FRIAL TRIM PART III Before McAdom, C J Nos 504 62, 266, 358, 557, 1825, 205, 270, 289, 352, 278, 447, 840, 2046, 348, 1017, 339, 349, 655, 650, 632, 608, 601, 662, 663, 672, 387, 2678, 653, 40, 678, 604, 654, 683, 605, 680, 702, 705, 705, 708, 709, 710, 712, 714, 280, 231.

UNLUCKY !- Bus Driver: "Twasjust at this the Dyskman Mendows and Hell Gate, and a 350 foot channel through the Dyskman Mendows. Of course the broader the cut through the meadows the more it would cost, but it would make no distrince to the Government whether the Harlem River channel from Dyckman between the Chicago, Feb. 5.—Recent runners from New-York declared that the east-bound trunk lines proposed in a few days to put grain rates squarely down to 15 senger: "Tut-t-t-1 Dear me!" 'Bus Driver: "Yes, au' what was was, sir, he'd just 'alled our 'bus!"—[Punch.]

FARMING AND PROTECTION. ADDRESS BY WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

AT TRENTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, Feb. 5 .- The eleventh annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was begun in the State House this morning. Among those present as representatives of various societies were ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, General N. Norris Halsted, Professor W. O. Atwater, Professor Arthur T. Neale, Controller P. Quinn, of Newark, and William R. Taylor. In the afternoon Professor Atwater read a paper on chemistry and the feed. ing of plants; Professor Neale on the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, and John Mayle on ensilage and dairy interests. In the evening, Congressman William Walter Phelps delivered, in the Assembly Chamber, an address upon agriculture, before the Board, the Legislature and several hundred invited guests. The session of the Board will continue to-morrow morning and afternoon.

MR. PHELPS'S ADDRESS.

As we are to spend an hour together, let us, at the start, come to an understanding. I claim no su-perior knowledge of agriculture derived from the study of it as a science, or the practice of it as an art. Per-haps, when I consider that I address the State Board of Agriculture, whose members have, in many cases, made the interests of the soil their business, I can without indus humility assume that I know less than they do about everything except the special topic to wi have given some study, and of which I shall speak tonight. And yet I would not have my disclaimer so rigidly con-

strued as to find that I had excluded myself from the guild of farmers. I cannot recall the time when I did not wn a piece of land which was tilled, siways with pride, though not always with profit. I have gathered from reading and the traditions of a Puritan ancestry the conviction that every citizen of a republic who deserved well of it should, even at a sacrifice, supplement his other activities, however pressing and numerous, with a little agriculture. I believed, in brief, that if it were a sweet and honorable thing to die for one's country, so it was to farm for it, and I have acted accordingly. The reasons of the ancients, when they made this practice one of the tests of republican character, still live. Agriculture is still the basis of National wealth and prosperity :- yet the prizes it offers are less brilliant and attractive than these from other pursuits for the ambitious and capable. A duty still calls upon the patriotic citizen, who succeeds in the forum, the market or the field, to use some of the resources be has won there, in fostering agriculture. Even more than to others does this duty appeal to the successful American, for his Government is singularly indifferent. Where France spent last year \$20,000,000, Russia \$15,000,000, little Sweden a half million of dojars, the United States spent only \$174,686 in helping an ndustry in which 7,710,000 out of its 17,400,000 workers find their livelihood. Nor are Americans all deaf to the appeal. Let Roman agriculture boast of contribu-tions from poets like Horace, orators like Cicero, soldiers ike Casar, Roslyn and Marshfield and Windsor and The St. Louis Farm "show that the American poets, orators and lawyers find consideration for the money they spend at the model farm in the delights of country life, and in the consciousness of patriotic contribution to a great and neglected industry. Not presuming to class myself with men like Bryant and Webster and Evarts and Grant, whose devotion adds lustre and dignity to tarm life, I may yet congratulate myself and you that a similar taste and experience does me this service:-I shall not repeat the old story. I shall take something for granted, and assume that the common dectrines of agriculture are known and accepted by you. If, then, at a threshold I touch some of them by simple allusion, is as the Apostles' Creed is recited in the churches, not to teach, but to remind. They are the Farmers' Creed which no regulated farmers' meeting should be without.

FENCES, ROADS, TREES AND WISE ECONOMY. I believe in removing the fences which cut and slash he face of our fair Jersey landscape like an ill-kept razor. The wood and stone with which our ancestors aboriously shut up broad acres, which had no intention o get out, served no purpose, outside of the pasture lot, except to occupy useful soil, spoil the view, and drain the socket. Fences cost us \$20,000,000 at the start; they take at least 5 per cent on this cost to keep them in re-This is \$1,000,000. They take 6 per cent on tals ost to pay the interest. This is \$1,200,000, so that they ost us annually \$2,200,000, mostly waste. The fences

We believe in making good roads, and in spending money judiciously but liberally to keep them so. This is sound poncy for farmers everywhere. It saves the team, the wear and tear of the wagon, and aids, not only in transportation, but in the other operations of the farm in nearly all of which transportation is an important factor. But the good road is especially important to our fortunes as Jersey farmers. We have a right to con-sider among the probable gains of our future the probability of great and rapid increase in the value of our land. Young men and old, weary of etty life, tu all s ons of the year, spend their holidays in exploring our State; they swarm upon our hilltops and straggle into our deep valleys, intelligent and thoughtful explorers. The first thing they notice is the highways. How can they help it; -it is the path by which they come. he last thing they notice. How can they help it; -it is the path by which they return. The condition of that highway will generally fix their choice to purchase or to seek elsewhere. Business necessity for them demands that access shall be easy; and that impatience for freedom which drives them from the crowd and block of the city streets, finds rose only in the smooth and open road which invites and assures unencoked activity. spend money on our roads as the surest way of increasing the market value of our land. Rad reads must

Nor need we pause because the amount is small-perhaps limited to the meagre sum that the district has for a century expended each year on what it calls "keeping them up "-only, we must change the fashion of the ex-penditure. We will not "keep up" the roads; we will not plough and scrape to the middle of the road the same firt which nature will more slowly, but certainly, wash back to the sides. Let such improvement cease, and let us expend the appropriation in making one piece of complete and permanent roadway. The condition of the whole road district would not under this neglect be much worse, while the condition of that section would be much better. The people among whom I live have adopted this modern practice after many wasted years, and, as a result, Englewood already boasts infles of park drives which are an asset adding immensely to the value of the township.

We believe in trees. Plant them on the roadside, and cherish the scattered specimens that an irrepressible nature has managed under all obstacles to keep in our fields. They stand for comfort and beauty. Save your crests and use them as a perpetual wood and lum yard. You do not kill your cow, you keep her to milk; why kill your forest ! You keep it not only for lumber and wood. The forests stand, too, for a wider utility as having influence for good on the climate, rainfall and the

And finally, we believe in the intelligent economy that the close trade of farming demands. This economy would paint the buildings, house the cattle, fill the tool shop, enrich the soil, and educate the children, -not as scholars, but as intelligent farming men and women. And all of us believe nothing should tempt these intelligent men and women to run into debt, unless it were for manure. We could make this Creed much longer. But this is long enough, if practised, to make our land worth as much as that in the island of Jersey. That is worth £100 per acre; and many an acre, in our State, would under similar tillage be worth as much, for it would return an income on that valuation. This is a claim I would not dare to make for any other State in the Union, and in making it I am brought directly to the subject of this evening's discussion, the Superior Advantages the State of New Jersey Offers the Agriculturist. For some time I have thought that our State offered him better prospects for comfort and wealth than any other. I grew to think so by watching the general drift of facts and talk and public opinion, not blind to the wonderful resources of the West, but forced everywhere to recognize the wonderful and peculiar resources of New-Jersey. The examination of better, because more definite, information for the purposes of this address, has MMON PLEAS-EQUITY TREM-Sefore Van Hoesen, J .- | confirmed this opinion, and I am tempted to say, "that which I thought, now I know." Mindful of the extent MMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART I -Before Beach, J.362, 410, 381, 345, 401, 272, 832, 351, 353, 610, 252, 421,
and intricacy involved in such a comparison, I will not assume tafallibility. But I feel sure enough of the resaits to assume the responsibility of changing the counsel of the past, and I say: "Young man, don't go West, but stay East!" Will you review with me the comparison which I made ? First, let us state fairly the advantages of the Western States.

WESTERN ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES. The land is cheap. True still, although, if the land is good and fairly situated, not so cheap as it used to i There is a demand nowadays at a fair price for all good

Western lands. The land is fertile, easily tilled, and needs no manure. True, too; and here is, perhaps, the chief advantage to which the West for the last twenty years has owed its popularity with the emigrant. The land constantly increases in value; rapidly, in some points, but at some rate everywhere. This appreciation insures a return be-